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## REVIEWS

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*Atlas photographique des formes du relief terrestre.* Prepared by an International Commission *a quarto*. Genève (Suisse): Fred. Boissonas et Cie.

Part I of the first series of plates in this atlas has been issued and distributed. In this part there are eight excellent plates chosen to illustrate the land forms produced by rock disintegration and the action of gravity. These plates were selected from a vast number of subjects submitted by members of the International Commission appointed by the ninth International Congress of Geographers. This commission was directed to co-operate in the preparation of the most comprehensive atlas of relief forms of the earth that has ever been prepared for publication.

The burden of the work has fallen upon the three members of the executive committee, Professors Jean Brunhes, Emm. de Martonne, and Emile Chaix, and to these men much appreciation and praise is due for the excellency and attractiveness of this first number.

The plates included in this first part are the following:

Plate 1.—Disintegration controlled by structure (photographs by M. Lugeon). Disintegration partly independent of structure (photographs by Jean Brunhes, E. de Chohnoky).

Plate 2.—Exfoliation of granite (photographs by G. K. Gilbert, H. W. Turner).

Plate 3.—Exfoliation of granite (photographs by H. W. Turner, C. D. Walcott).

Plate 4.—Peaks formed by frost weathering (photographs by L. Duparc).

Plate 5.—Rock pinnacles (photographs by L. Duparc, E. Chaix).

Plate 6.—Forms due to weathering in the "Dolomites" (photographs by O. Lehmann).

Plate 7.—Crumbling ridge in high mountain and in the polar regions (photographs by E. Chaix, E. de Chohnoky).

Plate 8.—Mechanical disintegration and chemical decomposition combined (photographs by E. Chaix).

Each plate is a phototype printed on special paper 10×13.3 inches. It is accompanied by a description published in three languages, one of which, in each case, is English. These plates and their descriptions

are issued on separate sheets, so that they may easily be made of immediate and permanent educational value in the laboratories of geography and geology, and each such laboratory in America should make arrangements for at least one complete copy of the atlas before the edition is exhausted.

The general plan of the atlas includes:

1. Forms produced by disintegration and the action of gravity: mechanical and chemical disintegration; rock-waste, landslides, etc.
2. Elementary forms produced by erosion by running water: ravining, erosion in swirls, torrents, etc.
3. Complex forms produced by erosion by running water: gorges, valleys; maturity more or less advanced; successive cycles.
4. Forms affected by the character of the rocks: massive, slaty, incoherent, permeable, and soluble rocks.
5. Forms produced by erosion of rocks of various structures: surface features associated with folding and faulting; epirogenic movements.
6. Forms connected with glacial action: existing glaciers, erosion and deposit; ice age.
7. Forms of desert regions: wind erosion; dunes, etc.; complex desert forms.
8. Coastal forms: simple forms due to erosion and accumulation; changes of shore line.
9. Volcanic land forms: accumulation (cones, lava flows, etc.), forms produced by denudation.

The completed atlas will contain 10 series of 6 parts each. Each series will contain from 45-48 plates, so that the atlas will include 450-80 plates and from 1800 to 1900 pages of descriptions, illustrated with maps and diagrams.

W. W. A.

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*The Fuels Used in Texas.* By WILLIAM B. PHILLIPS and S. H. WORRELL. Bull. of the University of Texas, No. 307. 1913. Pp. 287, pls. 22.

The fuels used in Texas are natural gas, oil, sub-bituminous coal, and lignite. All these fuels are produced in the state. For the year 1912 the production of oil was 12,000,000 barrels, 1,200,000 tons of sub-bituminous coal, and 990,000 tons of lignite.

The sub-bituminous coal is mined in three fields. In the north-central part of the state Carboniferous beds carry coal, and on the Rio Grande in two localities coal is worked in beds that are probably Cretaceous. The coal seams are not more than two feet thick in any place.